

Chemical Evolution of the Universe

Part 9



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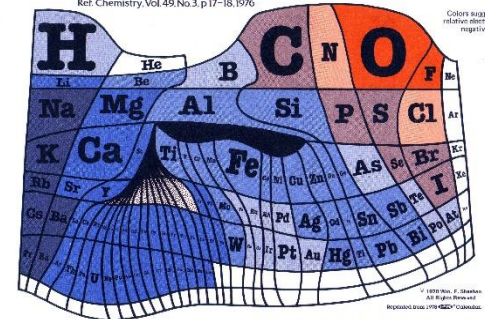
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2. Primordial nucleosynthesis
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5. Cosmic ray spallation
6. Galactic chemical evolution
7. Chemical evolution in the intergalactic medium



The Elements According to Relative Abundance

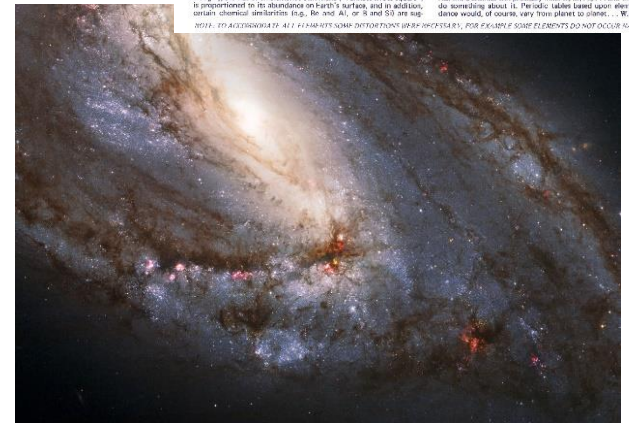
A Periodic Chart by Prof. Wm. F. Sheehan, University of Santa Clara, CA 95053
Ref. Chemistry, Vol. 49, No. 3, p. 17-18, 1976



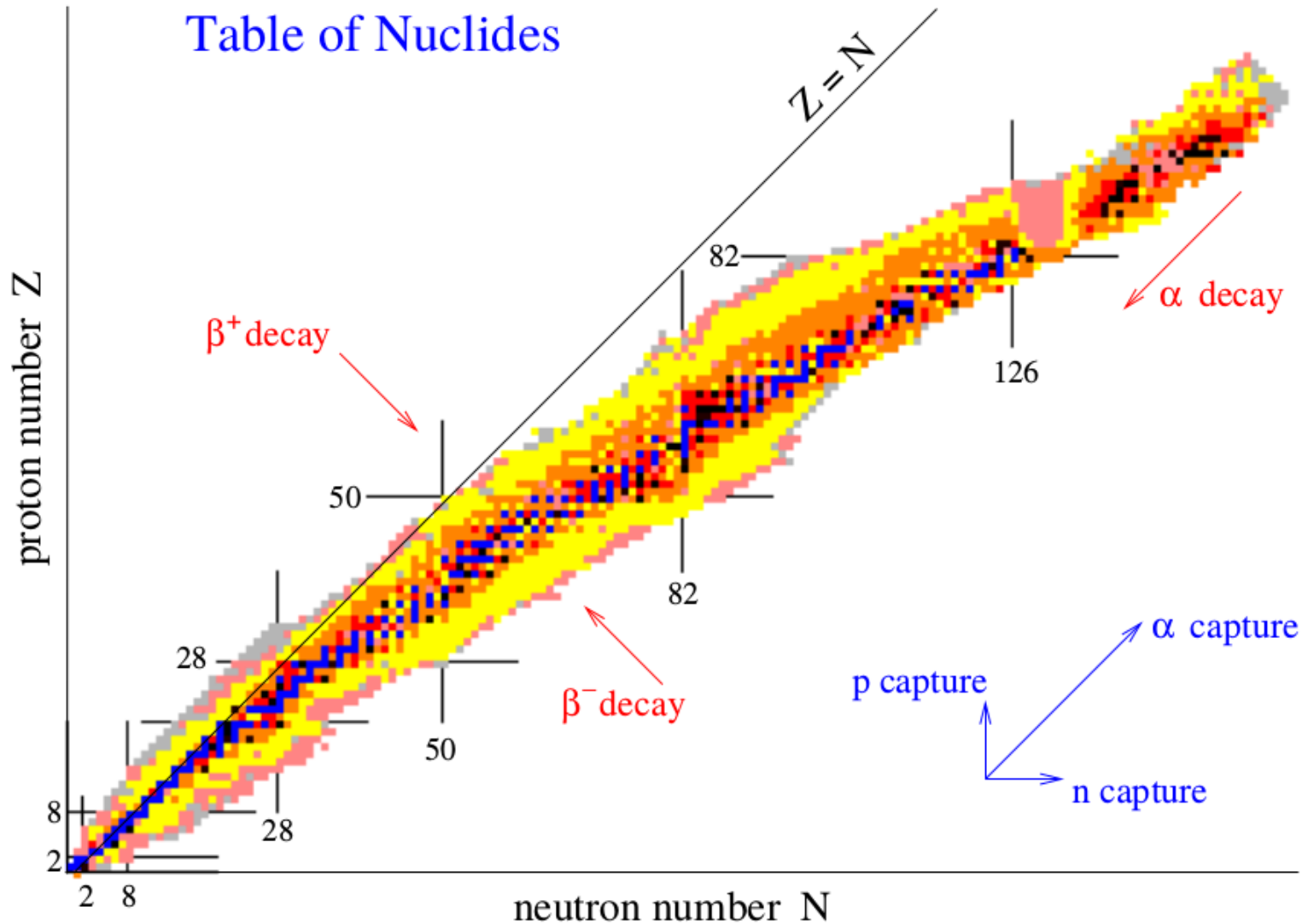
Colors suggest
relative electro-
negativity

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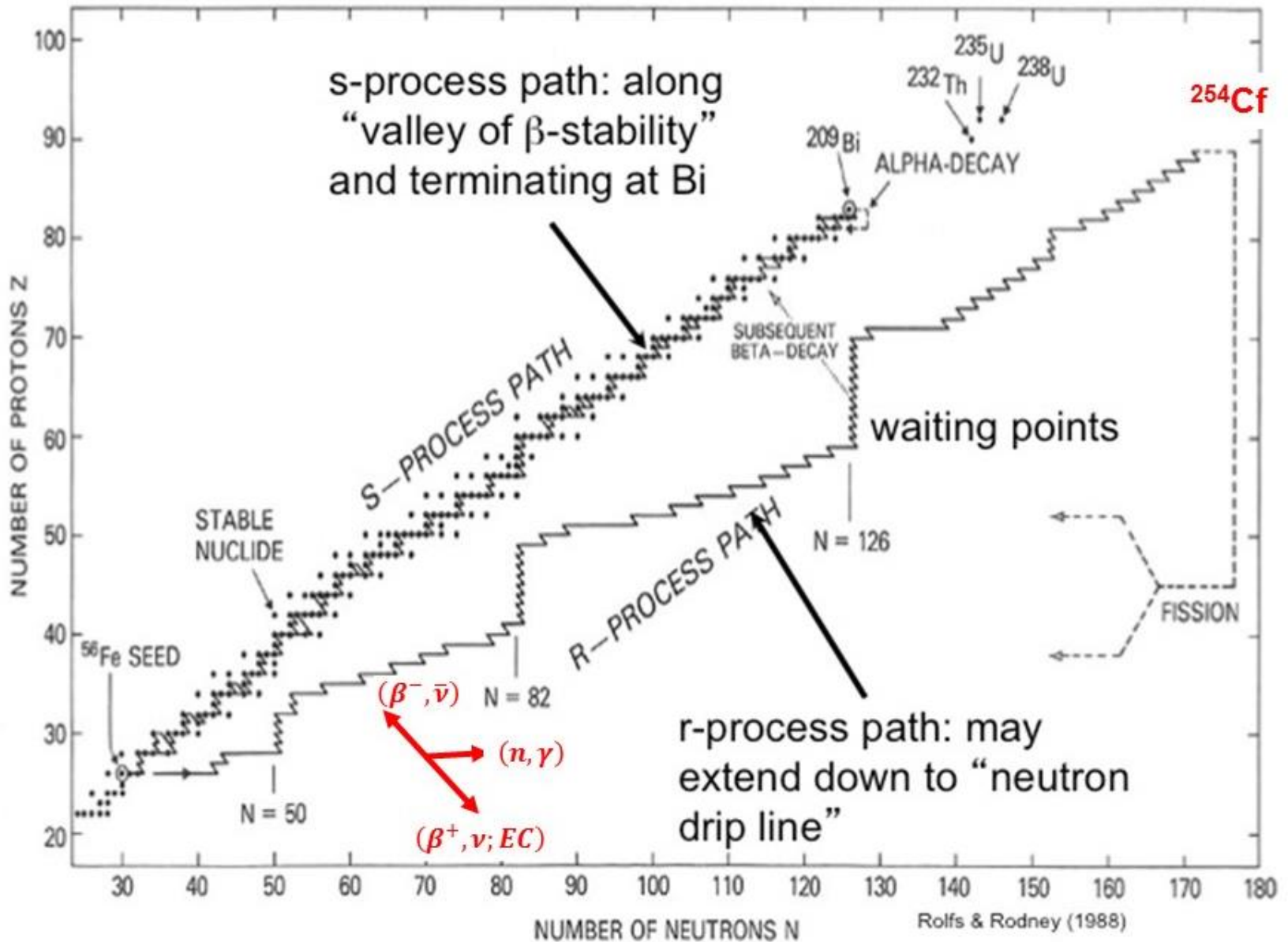
Roughly, the size of an element's own isotope ("almost worse square") is proportional to its abundance on Earth's surface, and to a lesser extent, its abundance in the universe. The chart concludes that in our solar system, the most abundant elements are H, He, O, Si, Al, ... and that the letters do something about it. The table takes upon elemental abundance would, of course, vary from planet to planet. ... W.F.S.



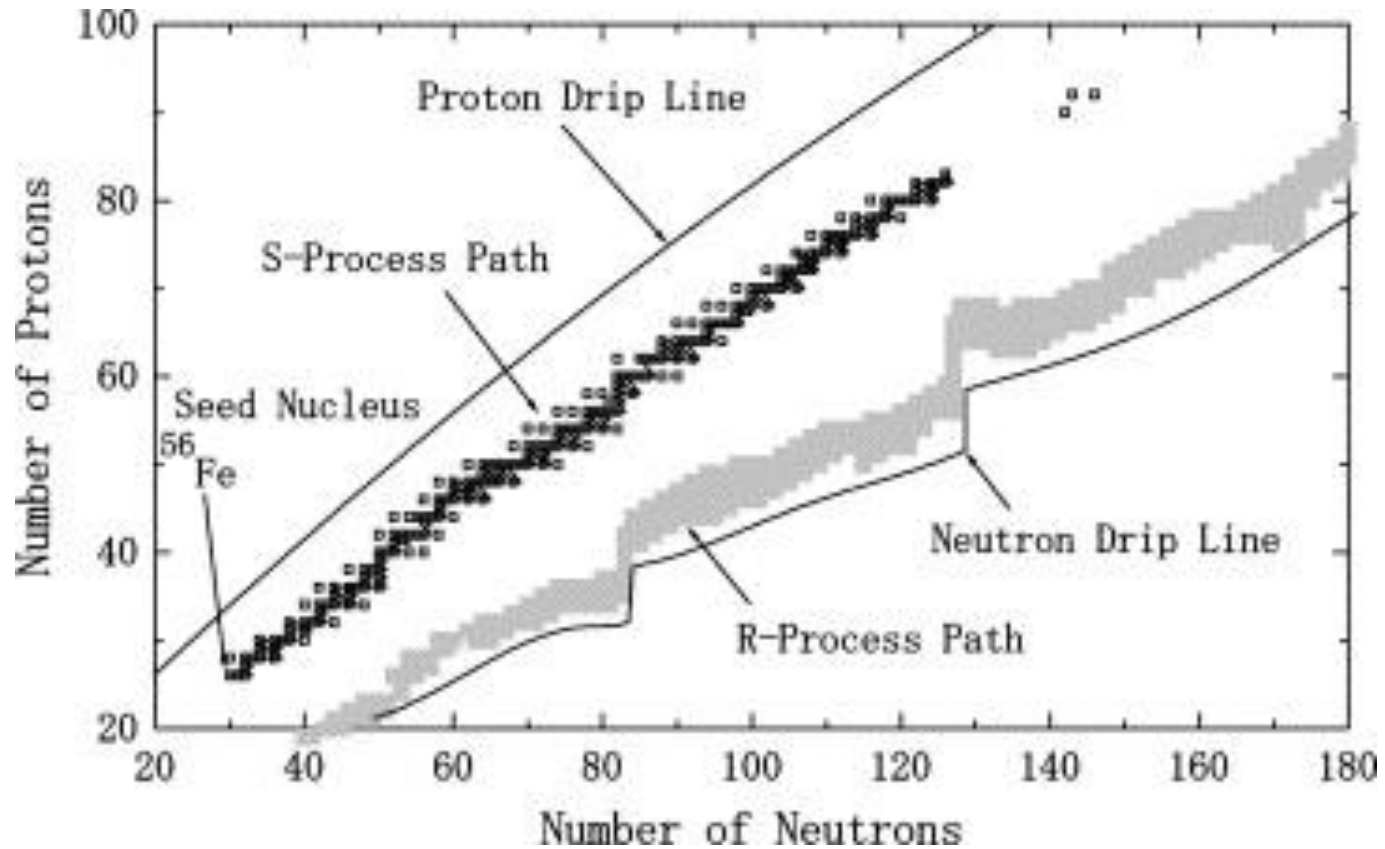
4. Neutron capture processes



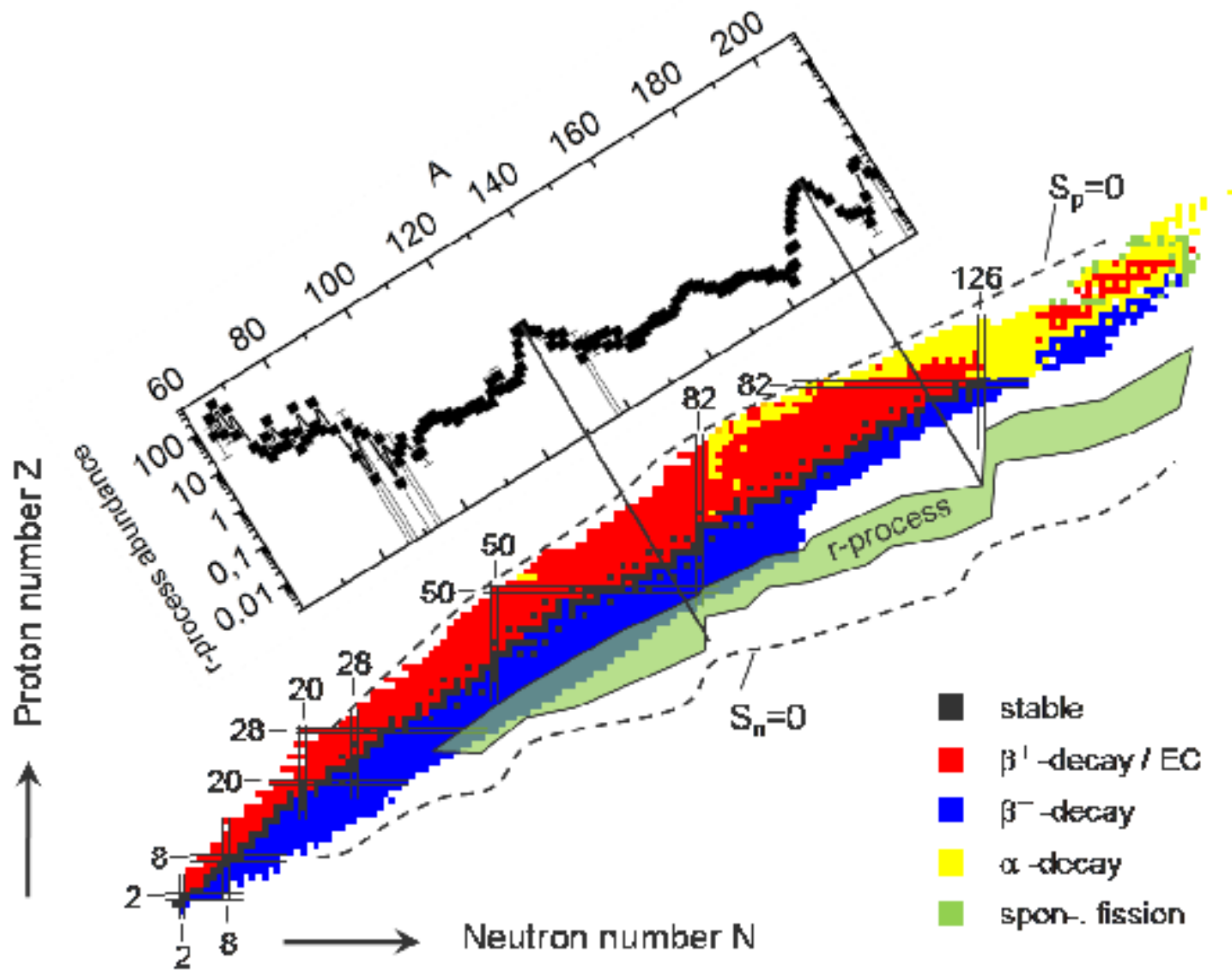
4.2 The r-process



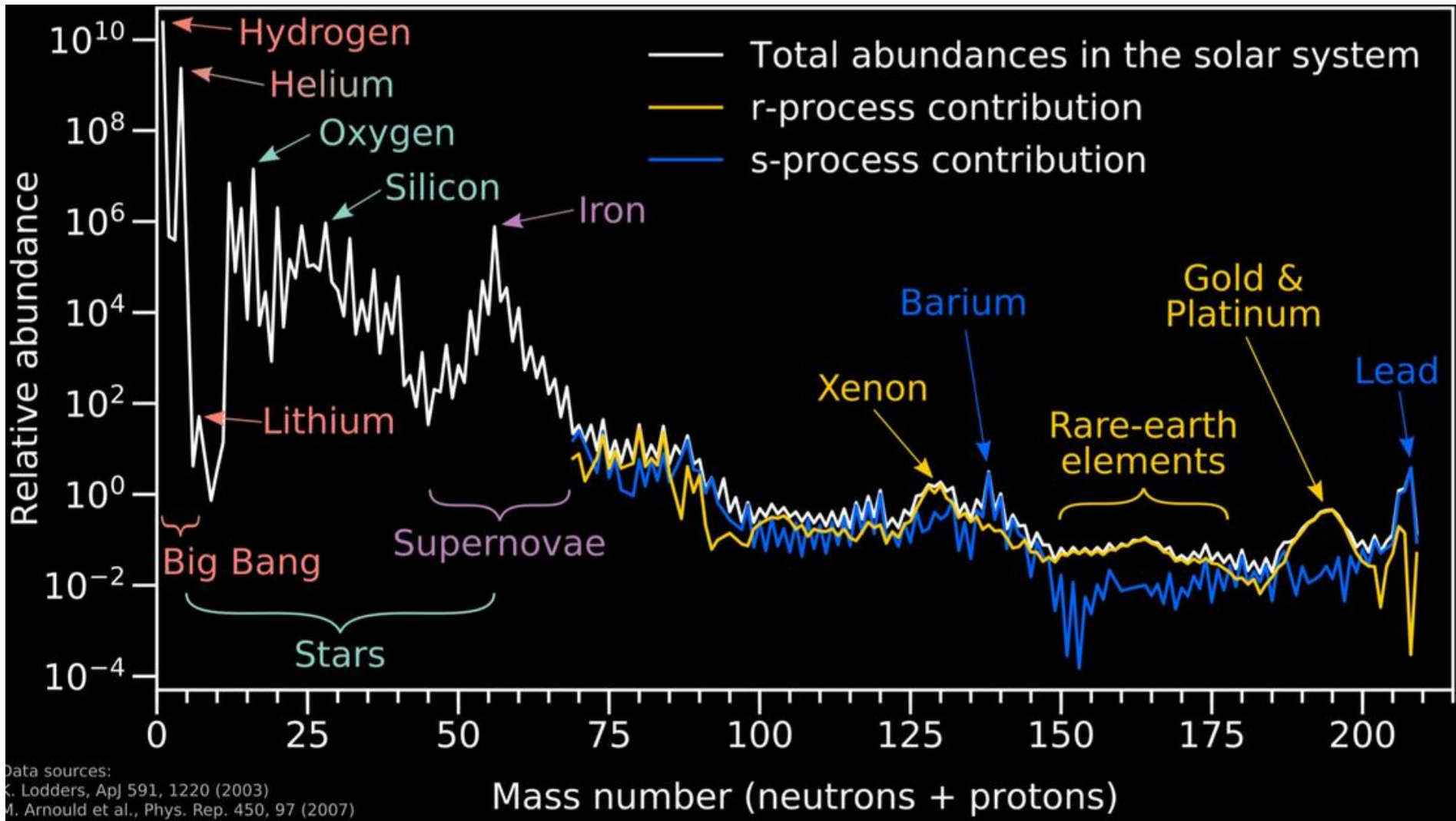
4.2 The r-process



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4.2 The r-process



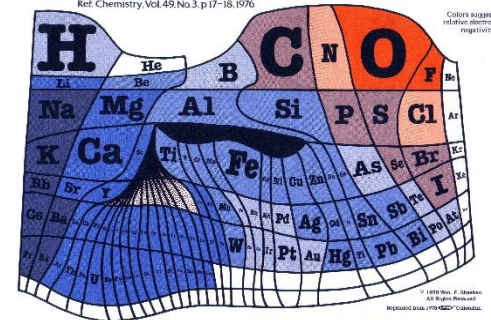
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 - 4.1 The s-process
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 - 4.3 The p-process
5. Origin of Li, Be and B
6. Galactic chemical evolution
7. Chemical evolution in the intergalactic medium



The Elements According to Relative Abundance

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Roughly, the size of an element's own isotope ("almost worse square") is proportional to its abundance on Earth's surface, and in addition, certain chemical similarities (e.g., Be and Al, or R and SO) are suggested by the positioning of neighbors. The chart concludes that in real life, a chemist will probably meet O, Si, Al, ... and that he better do something about it. The table takes upon elemental abundance would, of course, vary from planet to planet. ... W.F.S.
NOTE: TO ACCURACIALLY ALL ATTEMPT SOME INFORMATION UNAVAILABLE, FOR EXAMPLE SOME ELEMENTS DO NOT OCCUR NATURALLY.

